The Columbian.

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COLUMBIA HOUSE,

RESTAURANT,

THE SWAN HOTEL,

BE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

EXCHANGE SALOON,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

BE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

BRICK HOTEL,

EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are those of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with conductors of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and to the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

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M. M. EWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Attends all the Courts in Columbia County, Penna.

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WILLIAM H. ABBOTT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with Hon. C. R. Buckalew, in Leidy's building adjoining Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

JOHN G. FREZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Brown's building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT E. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Exchange Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. B. ROBISON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Brown's building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia County that he is now prepared to manufacture, wholesale and retail, all kinds of CIGARS, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dec. 27, '67.

AUCTIONEER. MOSES COFFMAN, Will attend to the sale of Personal Property, Real Estate, Stock, &c., in any part of the county, on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Columbian office, Bloomsburg, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence on Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE, CABINET MAKER, AND MANUFACTURER OF KINDS OF SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS WINDOW FRAMES, &C. MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. C. COLLINS, FASHIONABLE SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON, Wilmore's Building, Main Street, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DENTISTRY. DR. C. HOUSER, DENTIST, Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the most approved manner, and is provided with the latest improved Tools. GAS ADMINISTERED when desired. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Rooms in Exchange Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Dec. 3, 1867.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER, W. M. MONROE & CO., Espy, Pa., Manufacturers of POWDER KEGS, and dealers in all kinds of LUMBER, give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their customers with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

BENEVOLENCE.

BENEVOLENCE is a trait of character which is greatly admired, and most assuredly is one of the most essential points in one's character. It will enable one to gain friends, and awaken a brotherly feeling toward the more unfortunate portion of mankind. This one point of character has done more to elevate fallen man from inferior stations in life to rank and fame, than any other we might mention. Benevolence always renders one agreeable in society; besides casting a sunbeam of happiness over his own household. There is but one source from which true benevolence springs; and that exists in a desire to do good, and promote the happiness of the human family. Trace a man in his daily walks, and when you find him willing to administer to the needy, by the wayside, or to assist the unfortunate, without even expecting to have it known outside of the parties interested, you can rest assured that it is done from a pure motive. Let us strive to elevate mankind from an inferior rank to their proper sphere. Each one was created for some good, and assigned some duty in life to transact, by which he can prove himself a benefit and a true source of happiness to the human race. How few view this subject in its proper light; and only care for their own comfort, as their theory and practice deals too frequently manifest. We should live for each other in times of adversity, when the sea of life is raging fiercely, and threatens to engulf our frail bark. Then is the time when our sympathies should blend with the unfortunate, and seek to buoy up the disheartened. It matters not how trifling the kindness shown, if in the proper time; and even kind words have preserved many an outcast from the derision of the world, and an untimely grave.

Stillwater, Mar. 20th. ANNIE.

SPRING. This most bewitching of seasons is at hand. The song of the blue-bird and the robin has already been heard, while the genial sunshine, that blessing of value inestimable, will warm into renewed life the trees and shrubbery, and the bright and refreshing green of the fresh grass and new leaves will make us glad. Of all seasons of the year, Spring is the most bewitching. All nature seems to rejoice at its release from the frozen embrace of old winter, and gives silent praise to the Creator for His wisdom and goodness in so arranging the seasons that as one grows wearisome another takes its place. Soon will be heard the glad voices of children, making music on the balmy air, and the sad faces of winter-bound invalids will view with pleasure at the prospect of once more enjoying God's most precious and health-giving blessings of pure air and warm sunlight. Hail, beautiful, delightful spring, yours is indeed a blessed privilege—that of making countless thousands happy. We can appreciate the feelings of the poet who expressed himself thus:

"I would not die in spring time,
And miss the turn-up greens,
The pretty songs of the little frogs,
The skylark's early screams,
When birds begin their warbling,
And 'taters' gin to sprout,
And turkeys go a gobbling,
I would not then peg out."

CAN WADE BE PRESIDENT?—Any person who will take up the Constitution and read Sec. 6 of Art II will not fail to see that by clear implication Mr. Senator Wade cannot in consequence of the removal of Mr. Johnson, be the President.

In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability, Congress may declare by law "what *officer* shall then act as President."

Is not the fair construction that the man who shall act is to be a United States officer? That is he must hold an office under the United States and directly from them. Does Mr. Wade? No—he is a senator of Ohio. Does Mr. Colfax? No—he is a member from Indiana. Being elected speaker does does not change the fact or make them United States officers.

If the word is to be construed as an officer generally, then John W. Geary or any other governor, not to go lower, is eligible, who did the constitution contemplate by the word "officer?" clearly senators or members are not officers. Are the United States Judges, Are the members of the cabinet? The question may be important.

WHAT a glorious institution this reconstruction law is! If under its provisions a constitution is defeated, Congress at once passes a bill declaring it adopted. If a governor duly elected does not suit the General in command, he simply removes him and appoints some Yankee adventurer in his place should a southerner aspire to republican position, the loss general saves him the expense and trouble of a campaign by declaring him ineligible. We would not hint for a moment that this is not a free government, but it seems to us that if this be freedom Russia has long been slandered.

We would humbly suggest to Gen. Grant, that in order to smooth the way to the Presidential chair, he had better issue an order declaring Gen. Hancock Pendleton, and Seymour "ineligible." We assure him there is not a radical sheet in the country but will endorse the measure.

ASH MATCHES.—A little child of Mr. Stouffer, of Bloomfield, ate phosphorous off of a number of matches the other day, and had it not been for prompt medical aid would, in all probability, have died from the effects. Parents, or others having children in charge, should never allow such dangerous articles to be within the reach of the little ones.

FORTY-SEVEN telegraph wires centre in Chicago. The daily receipts are about $1,500.

State of the Country.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

THE following is the text of the bill passed on Thursday last by the Radicals of the Pennsylvania House—under gag of the previous question—with the exception of Thorn's amendment, which applies only to Philadelphia. This amendment was concurred in by the Senate on Friday. The bill will now go to the Governor, and, without doubt receive his approval. The amendment empowers the Philadelphia aldermen to appoint a board of canvassers in each election division to make a registry of voters, by which a majority of every board will necessarily be composed of Radicals. Other equally obnoxious and partisan provisions are embraced within the amendment, which will undoubtedly meet the disapprobation of the people of that city. The balance of the bill, as follows, applying to the whole of the State, except Philadelphia, we hope will be widely published and studied in anticipation of its becoming a law very soon:

A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the several assessors within this Commonwealth, on receiving their transcripts from the County Commissioners, to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age who they shall know or who shall make claim to said assessors to be qualified voters within their respective townships, boroughs, wards or other election districts, and opposite said names state whether the said freeman is or is not a house-keeper, and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated, and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the party, and where he is not a house-keeper, the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom; and if working for another, the name of the employer; and write opposite said name the word voter and where said party claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he shall have voted in the township, borough, ward or district, at five preceding general elections; and on exhibition of the certificate, the name shall be marked with the letter N; where the party has merely declared his intention to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election the name shall be marked D. I.; where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered, and if the party has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter R shall be placed opposite the name; and in all of the cases enumerated a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person, and in order to carry this law into effect for the present year it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the respective counties of this Commonwealth, and of the city of Philadelphia, within sixty days after the passage of this act to cause alphabetical lists of the persons returned by the assessors as having been assessed in the several districts for the present year, to be made out and placed in the hands of the respective assessors, whose duty it shall be, on or before the first of September, to ascertain the qualifications of the persons so named and their claims to vote, as before mentioned and performed, in regard to such persons, all of the duties enjoined by this act and furnish said list to the commissioners and election board, as hereinafter directed: *Provided*, that the names of all persons who were duly registered and permitted to vote at the next preceding general election in October, shall without further proof or application, be placed on the list or registry directed to be prepared for the election in November, but they and all others shall be subject to challenge and their right to vote be passed on as prescribed by the fourth section of this act.

2. On the list being completed and assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August next ensuing said assessments, put one copy thereof on the door of the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident within the said election district who shall desire to see the same, as it shall be the duty of said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant and mark opposite the name "C V," and immediately assess him with a tax. On the tenth day preceding the general election in October next thereafter, it shall be the duty of the assessor to produce the list in his possession to the inspectors and judges of the election of the proper district at a meeting to be held by them as hereinafter directed.

3. It shall be the duty of the inspectors and judge of the election, together with the assessor, to attend at the place of holding the general elections for the respective election districts on Saturday the tenth day next preceding the Second Tuesday in October, and on the other days hereinafter mentioned, and continue in open session at said place from 9 o'clock a. m., till 6 o'clock p. m. of said day, to hear proof of the right of the respective persons to vote whose names are contained in the assessor's list, as before mentioned, or who shall apply to them to have their names registered; and all persons who have not previously voted in the election district shall make due proof in the manner now prescribed by the election laws, of their right to vote in said district, and like proof shall be made in all cases by those applying for registry whose names are not enrolled by the assessor and marked "voter;" and it shall be the duty of the assessor, forthwith, to assess said person with a tax as required by law, on the proof being made to the satisfaction of the election board, if not already assessed; on the list of the voters in the said district being complete, it shall be the duty of the election officers aforesaid to cause duplicate copies thereof to be made out, forthwith, in alphabetical order, one of which shall be placed on the door of the house where the elections are to be held and the other retained by the judge of the election, who shall hold the same subject to the inspection of any citizen of said district until the day of the general election, and produce the same thereat: *Provided*, That the officers hereinbefore named, when they shall deem it advisable, may meet for the purposes named in this section one or more days (not exceeding four) prior to the tenth day next preceding any general or Presidential election of which meeting and its purposes they shall give due public notice by written or printed handbills, posted in at least six of the most public places in their respective wards, in cities, boroughs; and *provided further*, that any ward in a city, borough, or ward in a borough or township having but one assessor, is divided into two or more election precincts or districts, the judges and inspectors of all such election districts or precincts, in each ward in a city, borough ward in a borough or township, respectively, shall meet at the usual place of holding the election in the precinct polling the largest number of votes at the last preceding election in their respective wards, boroughs or townships, and shall give due public notice as hereinbefore provided, of the time and place of their meeting, and in all cases where any ward in the city, borough ward in the borough, or township is so divided into two or more election districts, it shall be the duty of the assessor to assess each voter in the election district to which he belongs and to furnish separate duplicate lists to the election officers in each election district. It shall be the further duty of the said inspectors, judges and assessor, in each ward, borough and township, to meet again, at the place fixed on by the third section of this act, on the Thursday next preceding any general election, between the hours of nine and ten, a. m., and remain in session until six, p. m., for the purpose of hearing and determining any claims that may be presented to them by any person or persons claiming to be entitled to vote and whose name or names have not been entered on the registry of the election district in which he or they claim to be entitled to vote, each person so claiming to be entitled to vote therein shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceding the general election then next ensuing, which witness shall take and subscribe an affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to be registered shall also take and subscribe an affidavit stating where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized; and he shall also present his certificate of naturalization for examination, unless he has been a voter in said election district for five years then next preceding; that he has resided in this Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding the general election then next following; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not been registered as a voter elsewhere; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election for which he proposes to be registered, and that he was prevented from registering his name at the first meeting for that purpose as directed by this act; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination unless the affiant shall make oath that it has been lost or destroyed or that he never received any receipt: *Provided*, That if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States; that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, or will be on or before the day of the next election ensuing, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the said board until the day of the election, and shall, at the close thereof, be placed in the ballot box along with the other papers now required by law to be preserved therein. If said board shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, the name or names shall be added to the list alphabetically, with like effect as if done ten days before the election, and they shall forthwith be placed with the other names at the foot of the list on the door or house of the place of election, and as each person whose name is enrolled votes at said election, one of the clerks thereof shall mark on or opposite to the name "vote," and it shall not be lawful for the officers of the election to receive the vote of any person whose name was not contained in said registry, made out and put up at least eight days before the election, as aforesaid, or in the registry made on the Thursday next preceding the election, and the reception of the vote of any person not so registered shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election officers so receiving it, and, on conviction thereof, the election officers so offending shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

4. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained in the registry, and the right to vote has been passed on by the election board, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and again acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, as required by existing laws, except where his case comes within the fifth provision of the sixty-fourth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, to which this is a supplement, although the same may have been exhibited to the election board before registry; and, on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to cause to be distinctly written there on the word "voted," with the month and year, and if any election officers at the same or any other district shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of such certificate, and the person who shall offer such second vote, the persons so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court; *Provided*, Said fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars and the imprisonment shall not exceed one year, and like punishment shall be inflicted on the officers of the election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

5. On the close of the polls the registry list, on which the memorandum of the voting has been kept as before directed, shall be sealed up with and preserved in the same manner now required by law as to the tally papers, and not taken out until after the next meeting of the Legislature, unless required on the hearing of a contested election or for the purpose of being used at the election of presidential electors, or preparatory thereto, as hereinafter provided, after which it shall again be sealed up and carefully preserved as before directed.

6. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the election board and the proper assessor to meet at the place of holding the general election in the district for the same length of time and in the manner directed in the third section of this act, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the registry and who claim the right to vote, or whose right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and, if the person shall not have been previously assessed, it shall be the duty of the assessor forthwith to assess him with the proper tax. After completing the list a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days prior to holding the same, when the same course shall be pursued in every particular in regard to receiving or rejecting the votes, marking the same on the registry list, endorsing the naturalization papers with the proper month and year, preserving the paper and all other things as are required by this act at the general elections in October.

7. At every special election directed by law, and at every city, ward, borough or township election, the registry required to be kept as aforesaid may be used by the proper officers as evidence of the persons entitled to vote thereat, and said officers shall require all persons whose names are not on the registry, whether challenged or not, to show that they possess the right of suffrage at said election; but nothing herein contained shall make the want of said registry conclusive against the right of the person to vote at such election, but the same shall be judged of and decided as in other cases.

8. Before entering on the duties of their offices under this act, the respective assessors and inspectors and judges of the elections shall take an oath, before some competent authority, in addition to the oaths now required by law "to perform the several duties enjoined by this with fidelity and according to the requirements thereof in every particular, to the best of their ability." They shall each have the power to administer oaths to every person offering the right to be assessed or enrolled or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by said officers under this act, and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers under this act, shall be punished as perjury. Said assessors inspectors and judges shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, with a proper allowance to be judged of by the said commissioners for the expense of making the list or registries hereby required to be made out; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, and any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, of not less than ten nor exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

9. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or, if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two persons, judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county, to act as overseers at said election. Said persons shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party. Said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of the voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath in regard to the right of suffrage at said election; to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duty; and if said officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duty as aforesaid, or they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district shall be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election.

10. If any prothonotary, clerk or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturlization paper and give out the same in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any person shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, and shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

11. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable legal cause, shall be subjected to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor or election officer shall enroll any person as a voter who he shall know is not qualified, or refuse to enrol any one who he shall know is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and, on conviction, be punished by fine and imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any registry of voters, made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, by or under the direction of the election officers, with like fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

12. If any tax collector is found guilty of issuing a receipt for taxes to any person whatsoever, said taxes not having been paid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer an imprisonment in the county jail for a term not less than three months for every offence.

13. That for all elections hereafter holden under this act, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, A. M., and be closed at six o'clock, P. M.

14. That the county coammissioners shall, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish all the blanks made necessary by this act.

15. All laws inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

THAD STEVENS' FAMILY VISITED.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of yesterday morning says that on Wednesday morning as that attractive colored female, familiarly known as Mrs. Thaddeus Stevens—the widow of the late Jacob Smith, colored barber of Harrisburg, and at present housekeeper and mistress of Old Thad—had her pocket picked at the depot in Lancaster city. She states her loss to be as follows: $100 in greenbacks, three Mexican silver dollars, one diamond breastpin, a safe key, a bunch of household keys, and *free passes over the railroad from Lancaster to Washington*. What is this country coming to, when even she who presides over the household of Thaddeus Stevens is robbed in a railroad depot in the city of Lancaster. Let Old Thad see to it that the military police which is to be adopted at Washington be made general.

THE New York papers say it is a curious fact that, in the city, the demand for children for adoption is in advance of the supply. The number of foundlings received by the police was one hundred and seventy-six in 1867, and this is an increase on the previous year; yet the authorities of various New York benevolent associations assert that they are unable to meet the demand for healthy infants for adoption. The number of persons in New York without children of their own, who wish to have a child to bring up, is large and increasing. Girls are preferred to boys, and even crippled children are not refused.

MASONIC.—There are 218 Masonic Lodges with 22,045 members in Pennsylvania. The assets of the Grand Lodge are valued at $600,000, and the new temple in Philadelphia will cost $750,000.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

THIS long hoped for event took place on last Monday, having consumed about one hundred days in time, though actually in session about fifty days. An immense number of bills were presented and acted on, although about four fifths of them were of a private or local nature.

The Senator and Representative from this district have performed their duties faithfully, honestly, and with satisfaction to their constituents. Captain Chalfant retires at the end of his second term with a reputation at home and abroad as one of the ablest of our legislators, and most incorruptible of men.

THE OPENING OF MARKET ST.—We understand that an effort is being made to have the Bloomsburg papers stopped because they did not notify the people of the County that this project was on the *tapis*. The facts in the case are as follows. At the February term 1867—one month after the COLUMBIAN came under its present management, a petition was presented to the Court for opening Market Street, and Wm. Howell, John Shipman, and Matthias Gilbert were appointed viewers; and the matter laid in Court open to inspection by parties interested until September term, 1867, a period of eight months. The damages were fixed at $2,000 instead of $20,000 as reported, and of this sum $650.00 was paid by private subscription. The advantages of opening the road are obvious. That part of the town to which it leads, used to pay the County but $16.00 Tax annually, and now pays it over $300 a year, owing to improvements.

We would also add that the citizens of Bloomsburg have tried time and time again to get a Borough organization, and thus take these matters in their own hands, but the Grand Jury, representing we presume the people of the County, have refused them that favor.

In addition we would state that for a piece of road in Centre township about half a mile long, passing solely through farming land, viewers have granted $900 damages, and the people in that section so far as we know have not protested against the matter. Of course it is impossible to give our readers full accounts of all the road views taking place in the County. They are too numerous, and would prove uninteresting.

HISTORY OF THE 104TH REGIMENT PA. VOLUNTEERS.—We are indebted to our friend Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Editor of the *Doylestown Democrat*, for his history of the 104th Regt. Pa. Vol. It is a volume of nearly 400 pages, and containing a detailed history of the Regiment, its marches, bivouacs, sieges and engagements, has a complete roster of the Regiment, showing its gains and losses, with the complete military history of each officer and man in it. The work is not only valuable to the surviving members of the Regiment and the friends of those who fell by disease or the fortunes of war, but it is a valuable addition to our military literature, giving the incidents of camp and field by one who from his position knew all that was going on, and who employed his well-known abilities in giving to the world a record of his Regiment, which to a great extent was the history of every other Regiment in the field.

The work is calmly and impartially written without political bias and deserves popular recognition as a reliable history of the times and events of which it treats.

UNDER the partisan Registry biliust passed by the Rads and signed by Geary, to secure the disfranchisement of the poor naturalized foreigners and working classes, the election expenses of the State will be at least tripled—*three times as great as under the old law*; and for what? Simply to enable the mongrels to keep poor white men away from the polls by putting them to unnecessary trouble, vexation and loss of time and money.

IN order that there may be fairness in the approaching election in Georgia, Gen. Meade directs that the ballot-boxes shall not be opened or the votes counted, or any information of the progress of the election given till the polls are closed. After the voting is closed the managers are to select two men of character from the opposite parties, who shall be permitted to be present at the counting of the ballots, so as to witness and verify such counting.

THE Radical patchwork applied to the Constitution, of the United States during the past four years is not quite satisfactory to Mr. Sumner, who on Thursday introduced a resolution providing for another amendment rendering the President and Vice President ineligible for re-election to either office. Sumner must have an idea that his party will not be able to ride into power again in November next.

THE Radical candidate for Governor of Connecticut was nominated because he had plenty of money and was willing to spend it freely. It is estimated that he was bled to the extent of at least $40,000, for which he has nothing to show except a lot of Radical tickets left over, with a likeness of U. S. Grant on them. They may be pretty pictures, but were rather dear at $40,000.

THE Radicals bought up the Fenian Head Centre in Connecticut. He tried to coax the Irish from the Democratic faith. Result, 1,600 Democratic majority. When the Hudson flows into Lake Champlain, the Radicals will succeed in inducing the Irish to vote for negro equality and white slavery under Congressional rule.

THE New-Orleans *Picayune* suggests that the Democrats nominate Gen. Hancock for President, "the man who has proved the best friend the South has had since the war ended, and whose brilliant career as a soldier should gain for him every Northern vote which is not sworn away to Radicalism."

Governmental Outrages.

By one of the Soldiers.

IT is a notorious fact in the world's history, that all outrageous and desperate characters in high governmental positions, kept their willing tools, to perform at least *a part* of their hellish deeds. Nero had a willing tool in Locusta, when it was necessary to poison Britannicus, that he might continue Emperor of Rome. Octavian, fearing the great ability of Cicero, and hating him for his patriotism, found a murderer for that celebrated scholar, orator and statesman, in Mark Antony. The timid Minturnians called on the dastardly Cimbrian to assassinate the Roman General Marius, but fortunately for the General, the assassin was as cowardly as his employers. The widow of Polideictes, that she might continue to be Queen of Sparta, found a willing hireling and a lover of bad deeds and dishonorable women in a "yarb and catnip doctor," who stood ready to destroy the embryo King of that nation. The Court of Athens had its degraded beings to swear out a prosecution against Socrates their distinguished scholar, and put him to death, because, as they said, he did not believe in the gods; but in reality, because they were envious and jealous of him. Chilpereo, one of the Kings of Austracia, procured the services of a domestic to assassinate his Queen, who was once a Visigothic Princess, because she would not endure his concubine. Elizabeth found a willing subject for a small favor, too, in the Earl of Murray, when she imprisoned and finally brought to the block, Mary, Queen of Scotland, that she might possess herself of that Kingdom. The pusillanimity of Louis the XIII, compelled him to have desperadoes under his employ, and thus we might mention hundreds of instances, if it were necessary, all of which were outrageously disgraceful to those ruling heads, and a disgrace to their citizens and subjects.

But, we need not go back to antiquity and the dark ages to behold gross crimes perpetrated in high places, for we have them going on at home, within our United States Senate, and its corrupt tools. Old Simon Cameron was the *first* contemptible lackey and fully developed hypocrite of this *august* body. Pretending to be loyal (a universal claim with them), this knave being Secretary of War, refused the five thousand timely troops ordered to the support of Colonel Mulligan, so that the fortifications of Lexington could be completed before the arrival of the rebel Generals Price and McCulloch, that odium and the cry of "incompetency," should be raised against the "Wooly Horse"—of whom they were politically jealous—not caring one cent for the unnecessary loss of life to the nation's defenders and about the same for the destruction of property belonging to Union men, which must and did follow. But the "Path-finder" was not to be put under. He therefore concentrated his army, chased the rebels from Northern Missouri, crossed the Osage, which they (Simon and his instigators) predicted he could not do—drove the enemy from Springfield, and bid fair to rid the State of the vandals; when the treacherous Cameron ordered the General to be superseded and the army withdrawn, to prevent a popular rise in the "Wooly Horse;" notwithstanding the destruction of property which followed to the Union men, as set forth by an old soldier of 1812, in writing to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The Pharisaical Senate, who seemed ready to "rob widows' houses," paid their contemptible hireling by sending him as Minister to Russia, but meanly withheld a similar confirmation from General Slocum—one of the Gettysburg heroes.

Of a second debased fellow in the hands of the detestable Senate, Ed. Stanton is a prominent example. The first word allotted to this willing tool, that we now recollect of, was the proclamation that "Fremont was outgeneraled at Cross Keys." This declaration was of *two-fold* design. *First*, they hated the "Wooly Horse" for liberating slaves in Missouri, notwithstanding their masters were officers of high rank in the Confederate Army; and *secondly*, by calling a General from the West to take command of the army of Virginia, that army would remain inoperative for several weeks. General McClellan could not have the *direct* or *indirect* support of McDowell—which he so much requested. Lee could and would concentrate quickly, repulse the Union General, Richmond would not be taken, the rebellion would not virtually be at an end by the operations of "Little Mack," and of course, these deceitful traitors—as they turned out—were willing to sacrifice thousands of soldiers on the right and left banks of the Chickahominy, that the army of the Potomac could be repulsed, which would give a pretext for the appointment of a General to the command of that army, who would at least do a part of their disloyal bidding; and *last* though not *least*, the Union General would be rendered unpopular, and in all probability, could never purge that Senate from its unworthy occupants; and thus there would be left a President and Cabinet of their own choosing.

ARCHITECTURE.—One of our Scranton architects, Mr. H. R. Noll, has just completed plans for a new Town Hall at Berwick, Columbia county. Their appearance indicates the probability of a very handsome structure, and one which will be a great ornament as well as a great credit to the borough mentioned. It is of the Italian style of architecture, and is to be sixty feet front by forty feet deep, and three stories high. The first story is to be divided into three stores. The central, which is to be adapted for a bank, is to be 13x40 feet, and the other two 20x40 feet, respectively. There is also to be a hallway, leading to the upper stories, seven feet in width. The second story is to be a public hall, 48x38 feet, which is to be appropriately fitted up for the purpose. The third story will be for a Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, with all the necessary ante-rooms. The hall will be 42x24 feet, and the dining-room 32x14 feet. It will also have a cook room, and several closets for regalia. This story will be in every manner peculiarly adapted for the uses to which it is to be put, and the entire building can but prove a source of comfortable revenue to its owners.—*Scranton Rep.*

FORNEY, in his disgraceful appeals to Senators to vote for the conviction of President Johnson, urges as reasons *not* his guilt of the charges or the violation of any law, but the fact that the Radicals must have the Treasury and the office to elect their President. He urges it on pure partizan grounds.

Local History.

The Quakers—Penn's Prodigal Son—The Sharpless Family.

DR. SMITH, in his history of Delaware County, says, that the only Quaker heads of families that were settled at Chester and Marcus Hook, or in the vicinity of those places, before the arrival of the first ship sent out by Penn, so far as he could discover, were Robert Wade, Roger Podrick, Morgan Drewet, William Woodmanson, Michael Izzard, Thomas Revel, Henry Hastings, William Axley, James Browne, Henry Reynolds, and Thomas Hossiter, and that there were no other Friends then settled within the present territorial limits of Delaware county, although quite a number were located higher up the river, on the Pennsylvania side of it.

A recent historical paper relates that William Penn had a prodigal son and was forced to send him back to England. In order to raise funds to do so he was compelled to sell his manor called Willian Stadt, to Isaac Norris and William Trent, for £850. It consisted of 7000 acres, and is now where Norristown and Norriton township are located.

Penn sailed on the 30th day of August 1682, in the ship "Welcome," accompanied by about 100 persons, mostly members of the Society of Friends. Of the names of these persons no full record was kept; but it is known that John Sharpless, of Ratherton, Cheshire, Jane his wife, and children Phebe, John, James, Caleb, Jane, Joseph and Thomas, were embraced in the list of passengers, the child Thomas Sharpless having died at sea. John Sharpless was a first purchaser, and settled near Chester. He is the ancestor of the entire family bearing the surname, residing in Delaware and Chester counties and so far as known, throughout the country. A volume was printed in 1816, and we believe another still later, containing an account of the settlement and genealogy of the Sharpless family. From the volume of 1816 J. Smith Futhey has taken the trouble to glean the following facts:—

John Sharpless purchased from William Penn, in England, by indenture, dated April 5th, 1682, one thousand acres of land, for the consideration of twenty pounds, sterling money, and a quit rent of one shilling for every hundred acres, at and upon the first day of March, forever; the said land to be allotted and set out agreeably to certain "conditions and concessions" agreed upon between William Penn and the purchasers from him. They took up part of the land, thus purchased, on Ridley Creek, about two miles north from Chester, where they felled a large tree, and took shelter among the boughs about six weeks, in which time, they built a cabin against a rock, which answered for the back of the chimney; in this, they dwelt about twenty years. During this period, Joseph, the youngest son, learned the trade of house carpenter, and erected their first dwelling house, a two-story stone building. The one thousand acres was located in three tracts; being the one on which they first settled, another in Providence township, and a third, in Middletown township, all in (now) Delaware county. John Sharpless (the elder,) died in 1685, aged about 61 years; and Jane his wife, in 1722, about 84 years of age. Of their children, Thomas died on shipboard. Phebe and Jane in 1685, and Caleb in 1686, leaving three sons, John, James, and Joseph, from whom the entire Sharpless family are descended. John Sharpless (the elder brother,) married Hannah Pennell, daugher of Robert Pennell, in 1692, and resided on the tract purchased off Ridley Creek, near Chester. They had nine children—Caleb, Jane, Hannah, John, Phebe, Rebecca, Margaret, Ann and Daniel. He died in 1747, at the age of 81 years, and his wife in 1721. James Sharpless (the second brother,) married Mary Lewis, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, from Glamorganshire, in Wales and settled on the second tract above mentioned, in Providence township. They had eight children—Lydia, Mary, James, Rachel, Sarah, Thomas, David and Esther. Joseph Sharpless (the younger brother,) married Lydia Lewis, sister to his brother James's wife, and first settled in Nether Providence. His brothers proposed to him, as he was the youngest, that he should move back into the woods, as Middletown township was considered at that time. He agreed to the proposition, and removed to the tract which had been purchased in that township. They had ten children—Susanna, Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, Lydia, Nathan, Jane, Abraham, Jacob and William. He died in 1757, and his wife in 1763.

Benjamin Sharpless settled at Catawissa, and was the father of John Sharpless of that place, and Joseph Sharpless of this.

NATURALIZATION.—Aliens who come to the United States under 18 years of age, can, after five years residence therein, obtain full certificate of citizenship, on first application, in open court, with a witness as to residence etc.

Aliens who enter the Union after arriving at the age of 18, must, after three years, file a declaration of intention to become citizens, and at the end of two years can obtain the certificate of citizenship in open court, with two witnesses.

Aliens who have been in the military or naval service, can obtain certificates of citizenship, on presentation in open court, of honorable discharge, and proof of one year's residence in the country.

Minor children become citizens upon the naturalization of their father.

Declarations of intentions can be filed in Prothonotary's office at any time, without witness; but certificates of citizenship can only be granted when Court is in session, and witness present.

THE Chicago papers are extremely severe upon Senator Yates, who is pronounced to be an habitual drunkard, or, as the Chicago *Journal* says, "intoxicated nearly all the time, day and night." The facts they mention are almost incredible, and give proof of a state of things too shocking to be endured. It will be remembered that about a year ago Senator Yates turned tectotaler, and delivered some rather curious speeches on the subject. But this did not last, and presently his conduct was as bad as ever. The temperance party are calling loudly on him to resign, while others demand that the Senate shall expel him at once. It is a lamentable business.

SOLOMON HEIST has sold his property in Iron Street to Michael Casey for $850.

Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The impeachment trial was resumed at noon to-day. Soon after the opening the managers on the part of the House came over, and were followed by Speaker Colfax and about twenty or thirty Radical members.

Mr. Butler called a witness named Wood, who was sworn and examined, and afterwards cross-examined by Mr. Stanbery.

Mr. Blodgett, another witness, from Georgia, was next called and briefly examined by Butler. The substance of their testimony was unimportant.

General Thomas' letter accepting the position of Secretary of War *ad interim* was also offered in evidence, and admitted without objection.

Judge Curtis, at a quarter before one o'clock, arose to open the argument for the defence. Nearly every Senator was in his seat, while the House Managers, including Mr. Stevens, were present at their table, and seemed to realize the strength of the masterly effort of the distinguished jurist, who was stating the law and the facts of the case so calmly, dispassionately, and forcibly. The learned counsel had not proceeded far before it become apparent to all that he had completely annihilated the charges contained in the articles relating to the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Thomas. His citation of authorities bearing upon the constitutional power of the Executive to remove subordinate officers was entirely conclusive upon that point; while his review of the tenure-of-office law, with the legislative history of its enactment, seemed to settle, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the important fact that the case of Mr. Stanton is not met by any of its provisions.

After speaking until twenty minutes past two o'clock, the learned counsel yielded in order to allow a recess, which was accordingly taken.

Judge Curtis then resumed his argument and spoke with even greater effect than at the opening. The managers on the part of the House, looked perplexed. Butler whispered to Stevens, Williams and Boutwell gazed at each other, Bingham and Wilson seemed engrossed with the argument, while Logan glanced now and then at the galleries. Among the Senators who seemed to pay particular attention to all that fell from the lips of the learned counsel who was addressing them, were Messrs. Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Frelinghuysen, and several others on the Republican side of the Chamber. Judge Curtis' allusion to Butler's opening argument, and the views expressed therein, was exceedingly forcible and damaging to the prosecutors. Butler, it will be remembered, in the course of his speech, admitted that the President ought not to be impeached for simply removing an officer in order to test the constitutionality of the law, until which the removed official claimed to hold the office. But he objected to the manner in which the President removed Stanton, declared that he (the President) had sent a *defiant* message to the Senate, etc., etc. It was to this that Mr. Curtis replied, and arguing logically therefrom the irresistible inference was drawn that the removal of Stanton was not the sole cause of this proceeding against the President. This much, Judge Curtis contended, is admitted by Butler's argument. Judge C further continued his remarks until twenty minutes to four o'clock, when he said he had reached a point in his argument where he would like to rest for a while, owing to the exhaustion occasioned by the physical and mental labor he had been compelled to undergo. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, moved that the Court adjourn until to-morrow, which was unanimously agreed to.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The "High Court of Impeachment" was called to order shortly after twelve o'clock to-day, by the Chief Justice of the United States, and the trial of the President resumed. Gen's. Sherman and Hancock, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, occupied seats in the Senate chamber. The House managers appeared at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, and were soon followed by Speaker Colfax, and a little band of Radical members, whom the Sergeant-at-Arms announced as the "House of Representatives." After the reading of the journal of yesterday, Judge Curtis arose and resumed his argument in defense of the President. He spoke in a louder tone of voice to-day, and reviewed the allegations contained in the several articles of impeachment, one by one. His argument commanded the undivided attention of nearly all present, and was generally conceded to have been both able and exhaustive. He concluded at a quarter past two o'clock, having spoken just five hours in all. The Senate, or "High Court," then took a recess. After order had been restored, Mr. Stanbery called Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*, and that gentleman appeared, and was sworn as a witness. He answered all questions in a clear, straightforward manner, which gave evidence of the honesty and sincerity of his statements. After detailing what occurred between Mr. Stanton and himself on the day he was appointed Secretary *ad interim*, he was asked by Mr. Stanbery to state what was said in the conversation he (the witness) had with the President immediately after Mr. Stanton refused to vacate the War Office. This question was objected to by Mr. Butler. Mr. Butler then proceeded to argue that the proposed testimony was inadmissible, on the ground that it was simply allowing the President to make evidence for himself, after the commission of the act with which he stands charged, etc., etc. Mr. Stanbery replied that it was designed to show that the President never directed Gen. Thomas to use any force to get possession of the War Office, and therefore admissible in order to negative the allegation that he contemplated the ejection of Mr. Stanton from the War Department by *force*. Butler in the course of his remarks got sadly out of temper, exhibiting bad manners as well as bad ideas of the law of evidence. The Chief Justice submitted the question for decision to the Senate. The yeas and nays being ordered thereon, resulted—yeas 12, nays 10; so it was decided that Mr. Stanbery might ask the witness what was said by the President after Mr. Stanton had refused to vacate the War Office. The result of the vote, on the proposition, surprised nearly every body present. Even Sumner voted in the affirmative, and when he responded "aye" to the call of his name, there was a suppressed laugh, both on the floor and in the galleries. The witness stated that the President never directed him to use any force whatever to gain possession of the War Department. He simply desired to have the matter settled by the courts. His narration of what occurred at the War Department, between Mr. Stanton and himself, when he demanded possession thereof, was exceedingly plain and simple; the account he gave of how Stanton followed him into General Schriver's room, asked for the latter's bottle, poured out what liquor their was in it, and took a drink with the witness, created great laughter. Mr. Stanbery, taking advantage of the favorable opportunity, asked General Thomas if this (referring to the social drink) was all the force he (Thomas) used on that occasion? General Thomas promptly responded in the affirmative, and then followed another outburst of laughter, which seemed to make even Butler ashamed of himself. After Mr. Stanbery had concluded the examination of the witness, he was cross-examined at length by Mr. B. F. B.

There is no disposition on the part of any one concerned to protract the trial a moment longer than is necessary. The showing already made on behalf of the President entitles him to a triumphant acquittal; but as a large majority of his triers know no law in the case beyond the rule of their party caucus, a just verdict can hardly be expected.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

THE impeachment trial yesterday opened with an application on the part of the House managers for an amendment to the rules, to extend the privilege of speaking on the close of the case to as many on each side as desire to be heard. This proposition was made to accommodate both Stevens and Logan; on an objection from Conkling the subject went over to another day. General Thomas then reappeared on the stand to correct some portions of his testimony given on Friday. In cross-examining the witness, Butler pursued the same low style of interrogation which has marked his course since the commencement of the trial. He endeavored to make it appear that General Thomas had wilfully mis-stated facts on his previous examination, and labored hard to confuse the old soldier, and entrap him into self-contradiction. Gen. T., however, answered the questions put to him with a frankness and candor which bespoke the honesty of his intentions, and the sincerity of his nature. After General Thomas had retired from the stand, Mr. Stanbery called Lieutenant-General William T. Sherman, and that gentleman advanced to the Secretary's desk and was sworn as a witness. He answered frankly, thereby giving assurance that he would freely state all he knew on the subject matter of the investigation. After stating that he had several interviews with the President during the months of December and January last, he was asked by Mr. Stanbery what was said to him (Sherman) by the President, with reference to the removal of Mr. Stanton? The effect of this question, if answered, was to show the "intent" of the President at that time, and if there had been any purpose to use General Sherman unlawfully or improperly, to disclose it to the Senate and the country. The managers, however, through their spokesman Butler, objected to the question, well knowing what the answer would be. The admissibility of the question was then argued at length on each side. Upon the conclusion of the argument the yeas and nays were called on admitting the question propounded to the witness by Mr. Stanbery, and it was ruled out by a vote of 28 to 23. Among those who voted in favor of allowing it to be put were the following Republicans, viz., Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Morgan, Doss, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Willey. The next question related to another charge made against the President, and was as follows: "Is any of the conversations was anything said to you about the Department of the Atlantic." The managers again object, and the Senate sustain them. Mr. Stanbery then asked the witness if the President had ever tendered him the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*? This was likewise objected to by the managers. The Senate however, admitted the question, and the witness responded that the President had twice tendered the office to him. Following up the answer, Mr. Stanbery asked the witness to state whether anything further took place in regard to tender of the office. The response would have thrown light on the purpose and object of the offer by the President. Butler, therefore, objected and after a brief discussion the Chief Justice ruled the question admissible, but the yeas and nays were called for, and resulted—yeas, 23; nays 29, so the objection of Butler was sustained, and the Chief Justice overruled, Henderson, of Missouri, in order to get some light on the subject of these interviews between the President and General Sherman, proposed the following question in writing to the latter, viz., "Did the President, in tendering to you the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, express to you the object of so doing?" Butler objected to its admission. The Chief Justice put the question to the Senate. The yeas and nays being ordered thereon, resulted—yeas, 25, nays, 27; so it was ruled out. The lips of General Sherman having been sealed for the fourth time, and the counsel of the President denied the only means in their power of proving what took place at these important interviews between their client and the witness, they were compelled to suspend all further questions in that direction, and permit General Sherman to leave the stand. The conduct of "the managers" and the majority of the Senate yesterday is regarded on all hands as the grossest injustice, and the opinion is freely expressed that it will do the Impeachment "conspiracy" more harm than good on the final vote.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Senate assembled yesterday at the usual hour, and in the usual form proceeded to the consideration of the Impeachmdat charges. The Chief-Justice announced that the first business to be disposed of was the amendment to the twenty-first rule, which provides that as many of the Managers and the President's counsel as choose shall be allowed to speak on the final argument of the case. After a lengthy debate, the Managers arguing in favor of the adoption of the amendment and counsel for the defense opposing it, the whole matter was laid on the table. Lieut.-Gen. Sherman was then called to the stand, and was asked if he had formed an opinion, after the restoration of Mr. Stanton, as to the necessity for another person being appointed Secretary of War. Objection was made to the question, and the matter was discussed at great length, after which the Senate decided not to admit the answer. He was then asked, "whether, before the removal of Mr. Stanton, he had advised the President that he should be removed and replaced?" and objection was again made. The Senate sustained the objection by a vote of 18 to 35, and the General was asked no further questions. Mr. R. J. Meigs, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was sworn, and produced from the records of the Court the affidavit and warrant under which Gen. Thomas was arrested. This was objected to by the Managers, and argued at great length, after which the Senate decided to admit the documents. Gen. Sherman was again called, and asked if the President, when he tendered him the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*, explained his purpose in so doing. Objection was made to this, but after debate the question was admitted.

The refusal to admit the testimony of Gen. Sherman as fully as that of Thomas and others was admitted by the Senate, to prove the intent of the President, is much objected to by every fair-minded man. What came in however, if believed, and it surely will be, fully exculpates the President and smashes all the conspiring articles. He proved that a suggestion to get up a case for Court came from him, and that the President offered him the appointment for that purpose. The Radicals are very jubilant over the exclusion of Sherman's testimony. That is, they intend to convict the President, not by truth, but *by the exclusion of the truth* from the case.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

THE Senate assembled yesterday as usual for the further hearing of the Impeachment charges. The counsel for the President was called upon to proceed with the defence, when Mr. Evarts announced the illness of Ex-Attorney-Gen. Stanbery, who was confined to his room by order of his physician, and asked an adjournment of the Court in consequence. No objection was made, and the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Although Mr. Stanberry was still absent on account of sickness the Impeachment trial was resumed, the day being occupied in offering documentary evidence on the part of the defence principally evidence of removals made by former Presidents.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A terrible disaster occurred last Wednesday on the Erie R. R. about three miles east of Shohola. Three sleeping cars and one passenger car went down a steep bank, whereupon the cars took fire. Twenty one persons are reported killed and seventy one wounded.

ON Wednesday last, a boiler exploded at Waterman & Beaver's mills killing and wounding several persons, whose names we have not learned.

POLITICAL.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C. voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel $2 40
Rye " 1 25
Corn " 65
Oats " 40
Flour per barrel 13 00
Clover seed 7 00
Timothy " 3 00
Buckwheat " 1 50
Butter 40
Lard 17
Tallow 12
Potatoes 1 25
Dried Apples 2 00
Peaches 3 00
Hams 18
Sides and Shoulders 15
Lard per pound 15
Hay per ton 18 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet $16 00
Pine " " (cargo lots) 18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock) 15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand 3 50
" " 2 " " 2 50
Siding " " 18 00

Iron—
No. 1 Scotch pig $35 00
No. 2 " 30 00
Rosin 3 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16 1868.

Flour—
Northwestern superfine ..... $7 60@ 8 25
Northwestern extra ..... 8 25@ 9 00
Northwestern family ..... 9 00@10 00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine ..... 7 50@ 8 00
Pennsylvania and Western extra ..... 8 25@ 9 00
Pennsylvania and Western family ..... 10 00@12 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy ..... 12 00@13 00
Rye flour ..... 6 00@ 6 25
Corn meal ..... 4 00@ 4 25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, 1 @ 2 per bush ..... 2 45@ 2 50
" Southern ..... 2 40@ 2 45
" California ..... 2 45@ 2 50
" White ..... 2 45@ 2 50
RYE—Pennsylvania ..... 1 45@ 1 50
CORN—Yellow ..... 1 15@ 1 16
" Mixed ..... 1 14@ 1 15
OATS—Western ..... 75@ 77
" Pennsylvania ..... 77@ 80
BARLEY ..... 1 60@ 1 65
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, w'stn 22 50
Mess Beef ..... 21 50@
Dried Beef Hams, 9@10 ..... 18@
Smoked Hams " ..... 18@20
Shoulders " ..... 12@13
Lard, 9@10 ..... 10@
SEEDS—Clover ..... 8 75@ 9 00
Timothy ..... 3 50@ 3 75
Flaxseed ..... 2 90@ 2 95
CATTLE—Beef Cattle, 1 @ 2 ..... 9 00@10 25
" Cows, 2 head ..... 80@ 85
Sheep ..... 6 00@ 7 00
Hogs ..... $11 00@11 25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis Pneumonia, Consumption, &c., &c.

This great remedy is too well known and is performing so much good, to make it necessary to go into an elaborate dissection of its merits, suffice it to say that it still maintains its superiority in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, refuse to use any other, as it is conceded by all to be the only preparation to assert to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

Testimony of Mr. PETER SHAW,
West Wilmington, N. Y., Dec., 10, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Boston:

Gentlemen.—During the winter of 1857 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe Cough, Pain in the side and Lungs and a general derangement of health, which caused me great anxiety, alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my healthy but, before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitations of a friend, Mr. Bundy, to give Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a trial. I did so, and to my great joy I found immediate relief by the use of only one bottle, one battle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I feel very jubilant about the best remedies, for coughs, colds and all Lung diseases now in use, and cannot conscientiously recommend it as such. Yours Truly, PETER SHAW.

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, 18 Tremont Row, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of James M. Jewitt, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James M. Jewitt, of Fishing Creek township, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of April, 1868.

J. B. HOUSTON,
April 17-68-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Henry Yeagle, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Yeagle, of Pleasantville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

J. B. HOUSTON,
April 17, 1868. Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PETER'S. HOLBEG, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Peter S. Holbeg, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Holbeg and William Sanderson. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

DANIEL HOLBEG, } Administrators.
WM. GOODMAN, }
April 17-68. Administrators.

HENRY SOLE, E. C. HARTON,
(Successors to S. C. Shive.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING leased the Planing Mill and Machine Shop formerly occupied by S. C. Shive, will continue the business of manufacturing

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

Brackets &c. We are also prepared to furnish dressed flooring, ceilings and all other lumber required in the construction of buildings. All kinds of turning done at short notice. Bills for joist and other frame stuff filled with promptness and dispatch. Orders respectfully solicited.

April 17, '68. SOLE & HARTON.

APPLICANTS FOR LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have made application to the Prothonotary of Columbia County, for Tavern and other of Court:

Bloom.	L. D. Mendenhall,	Liquor Store.	
"	John Lesscck,	Tavern.	
"	Jno. W. Manger,	"	
"	Bernard Metzger,	"	
"	Oliver A. Jacoby,	"	
"	Keene & Clark,	"	
"	Wm. H. Sharpless,	Eating House.	
"	Bernard Stohner,	"	
Beaver,	F. Frank Zarr,	Tavern.	
Benton,	Andrew T. Dieter,	"	
Berwick,	P. Benton Taylor,	"	
"	Xavier Wernet,	"	
Catawissa,	Philip Gottshall,	"	
"	Jacob R. Kistler,	"	
"	Samuel Rosenbaucher,	"	
"	Levi Keller,	"	
"	John D. Bungan,	Eating House.	
"	Levi Keller,	"	
"	Wm. H. Orange,	"	
Centre	John Grover,	Tavern	
"	Henry Lohman,	Eating House.	
"	Robert Clark,	"	
"	Maddon B. Hick,	"	
Centralia,	A. W. Creamer,	Liquor Store.	
"	Thomas O'Connor,	Eating House.	
"	Stephen Horan,	"	
"	Michael Hannon,	"	
"	Patrick Kelly,	"	
"	Michael O'Hare,	"	
"	Charles Cole,	"	
"	Stephen Thomas,	"	
"	Mary Chapman,	"	
"	Thomas Geraghty,	"	
"	John Stettinger,	"	
"	Thomas Connell,	"	
"	Henry A. Waldensmit,	Tavern.	
Conyngham	Aaron Person,	Tavern.	
"	Daniel Leisenring,	"	
"	John L. Kline,	"	
"	Daniel T. M'Kernon	"	
"	Thomas Kniker,	Eating House.	
Fishingcr'k,	Elizabeth Unangst	Tavern.	
Greenwood.	Milton E. Coxe,	"	
"	Jos. V. Gilmore,	"	
Hemlock.	John Hartman,	"	
Locust,	Elias Creasy,	"	
"	Ludwig Fidel,	"	
"	Joshua Wonser,	"	
"	Josiah Yeager,	"	
Madison.	K. A. Smith,	"	
"	Samuel Ringy,	"	
"	Abraham Shannon,	"	
Maine.	Aaron Hess,	"	
Mifflin.	R. W. Tubbs,	"	
Montour.	Tubbs & Coleman,	Eating House	
"	Wm Butler,	"	
Orange.	Edward Everett,	Tavern.	
"	John Snyder,	"	
"	Jacob Gosel,	"	
Roaringcr'k,	John Wiehry,	"	
Scott.	Samuel R Kline,	"	
"	Phillip D Keller,	"	
"	Charles H Diefenderfer,	"	
"	Mary E Green,	"	

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, April 17, 1868.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

TREASURER'S SALE

OF SEATED LANDS IN COLUMBIA CO.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled an Act to reduce the State debt &c., passed the 30th day of April, 1845, the Treasurer of the County of Columbia hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, Road, School, Poor and State Taxes chargeable on the following tracts of seated lands situate in the County of Columbia, are paid before the first Monday of June next, they will be sold at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the 8th of June, 1868, and to be continued by adjournment from day to day for arrearages of taxes due said county and the costs accrued on such respectively:

| Y.... | Acres. | Owners. | Townsh. | D

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, '68.

THE contract for carrying the mails from Bloomsburg to Cambra has been awarded to Henry J. Yaple.

MOSES HERST has sold his lot on Rock Street, recently purchased of William Lewis, to John Heist of this place.

Do not destroy this paper. When you have read it, pass it to your neighbor, and ask him if he doesn't think he had better subscribe.

PAINTERS and Builders can find at Hendershott's, a complete stock of leads, paints, colors, boiled and raw oils, glass, calcined plaster, pewter-sand, etc.

L. T. SHARPLESS has replenished his store with goods of the latest patterns, and best qualities. Dried fruit, Groceries, etc., always on hand.

MESSRS. KOONS & CLARK are re-fitting, re-furnishing, in fact entirely "re-constructing" the Exchange Hotel, and apparently are determined to make it second to none in Northern Pennsylvania. We admire their enterprise.

OUR thanks are due our Beaver Valley correspondent for additional subscriptions. It is a sensible and practical way to help the Democracy in their approaching contest, and a way in which every man can assist. Who of our readers will now go out and do likewise.

PIGEONS.—The late snow brought to our neighborhood immense numbers of pigeons, many of which were shot or netted. All the shot guns and muskets in the County were in requisition while our merchants did a good business in the powder and shot line. The pigeons were readily sold for a dollar a dozen.

THE COMMISSIONS of Messrs. Wm. Michael, Allen Mann, Richard Thornton, John G. Quick, Chas. G. Murphy, Hiram J. Reeder, Samuel Creasy and James Kealey, newly elected Justices of the Peace, are in the hands of the Recorder. It is desired that the parties will come in with their bail, and take up the Commissoins before the May Court.

A SWINDLE RESUSCITATED.--Within a few days a number of our citizens have received tickets in the celebrated Riverside Institute humbug, with the request that in consideration thereof they should purchase, or procure some friend to purchase, some of their engravings. We would warn our friends against having anything to do with that or any other lottery.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The travelling public will thank us for informing them that the morning train north on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R., passes this place at 7.45,—or forty minutes earlier than heretofore. We presume the object is to make connection with the New York train at Scranton. The only other change in the time table is, that the evening train north is ten minutes later than heretofore.

TOUCHING TREES.—There is nothing that our citizens should feel greater pride in, than having our streets adorned with shade and ornamental trees, and their lots and yards with choice fruit trees, which in a year or two will commence to yield and repay them ten fold for the outlay. The old assertion that in business streets, shade trees are an impediment, is fallacious. A beautiful tree is certainly much cooler and more convenient than an unsightly awning. Those who have not their property thus adorned, should take immediate steps to plant.

P. JOHN has not yet got over the result of the Connecticut election. Unable to explain the result to his readers, he has used downright falsehood. For example, he says "Connecticut has always been a Democratic State." Our answer to that is that from 1850 to 1867 it went uniformly Republican, sometimes by 11,000 majority. Palemon also adds that we "hold the Governor, but lose the Legislature." This another falsehood. We have not had the Legislature for eight years, and how can we lose what we have not?

Don't attempt thus to impose on your readers.

On Tuesday night last, the Merchant Tailor shop of Caspar Rahn Esq., of Catawissa, was entered by means of false keys; *and the entire contents*, consisting of ready made coats, pantaloons and vests of various styles, sizes and prices; and all the stock of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, linings, etc., etc. carried off. The robbers also took the foot boat of Esq. Margerum, the toll gate keeper, and it is supposed, laden with plunder, they paddled it *either up or down* the beautiful Susquehanna. The trail of the villains has not yet been struck, and as water leaves no mark, it is safe to say, they will escape, with their valuable booty.

ON Monday night last the Ticket Agent at Espy, Mr. James Lake, permitted two boys, about 12 or 14 years of age to remain all night in the office, and on the following morning it was found that a number of tickets had been stolen. One of the boys, named Geo. Renner, was captured at Danville, and on examination by Conductor Hughes, about 100 tickets were found in his possession. He was examined by Esquire Chemberlin and lodged in jail to await trial at the ensuing Court. The other boy whose name is unknown, escaped and has thus far avoided arrest. The value and number of the tickets taken is not known, as Mr. Lake's list was carried away at the same time.

THE REGISTRY BILL.—We print this important measure in full, and trust our friends will not only read it, but preserve the paper containing it for future reference, and for the settlement of disputed points arising under it. It will be seen that the intent is to give the working man as much trouble as possible, knowing that the Democratic strength is among the laboring class, and in the belief that they would stay away from the polls rather than lose so much time, and suffer so much inconvenience. We hope the working men will qualify themselves under this law, infamous as it is, and as in New York under similar circumstances, hurl the party from power who add this additional expense and cumbersome machinery to the exercise of the elective franchise.

THE *Tribune* to the Men ar
ren of Connecticut: *Stick.*
Their response: *Stuck.*

IT is nearly two years since M
son delivered the offensive
which contain the basis of th
preferred against him in two
ticles of impeachment.

WANTED.—In order to cor
files, we want Nos., 14, 21, 27,
34 and 35, of the COLUMBIAN
in 1866 by Geo. H. Moore. A
sending the missing number
suitably rewarded.

NOTICE.—A meeting of t
cratic Standing Committee o
County will be held at the
Office in Bloomsburg on Satu
2nd, at one o'clock P. M. A
dance is earnestly requested.
JOHN G. FREEZE,

FISH spawn, it appears, ca
ported without injury by
cently a package of 100 trout e
ed in moss and enclosed in tin
from Mumford, New York, t
Falls, Vermont, and on being
but one dead egg was found

WHO BUYS WISELY BUYS
To do this it is only necessar
the old established store of
Lowenberg, where goods are
durable and cheap. He
satisfaction in every respect
gards workmanship and
stuffs. Give him a call a
truth of this statement.

DELAYS ARE DANGE
when and where you can bu
If you have "nothing to wear"
to get something durable,
stylish, you must go to Cher
the place of all others to get
worth of your money. His spr
are open to inspection, and c
surpassed. Underclothes, sc
and furaishing goods of all
reasonable rates.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—M
Mench, of Salem, Luzerne
forms us that a cow, belongin
gave birth a few days ago, to
two well-formed heads, four
ears, and four legs. The c
growa, though dead. Mr. M
saved the skin and designs
for exhibition. He thinks
chance for somebody to mak
out of it. Possibly.—*Gazette*

IMPORTANT SALE.—On
the present month Mr. A.
will offer for sale at his r
Madison Township, a la
household goods, a splendid
of furniture, almost new and
make. Also a farm of sixty
with dwelling house, outbu
all in the best order and
furnished. This is the best
ty ever presented to the citi
umbia County, to purchase

DR. E. W. WELLS, succe
F. C. Harrison, has remo
house formerly occupied by
lamer, on Centre St., below
door below Peter Billmy
Hendershott's Drug Store,
opposite the American Ho
hours at House, from 1 to 2
Store, from 7 to 8 P.M.
at either place will receiv
tention.

N.B.—Special attentio
study and treatment of th
Blood, Skin, and to Scro

LEGISLATION.—The bi
trustees of the Bloomsbur
stitute to levy and collect
amount of twenty tho
upon the tax payers of Bl
for the purpose of purcha
and erecting buildings
School has passed both Ho
to the Governor for his a

A bill repealing the fi
winter so far as it rela
Montour, Henlock,
Pleasant and Orange
passed the House of Rep

A bill to authorize th
the dead from St. Pa
grave yard in Bloomsbur
hibit future interments
House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVES
M'Henry have obliged us
the Report on Railroads
companied by a fine map
that the total killed las
roads was 393 and the to
Comparative statement
carried during same ti
The miles of main line r
is 3967½, and the cost of r
ment is $100,338,516,29.
the real estate held by th
road companies is $5,861,0

The Wyoming Valle
Wilkes-Barre to Northu
miles long. Gross tonnage
134,607 tons. Receipts fro
$132,637,32. Expenditures

A CHOICE LITERARY OF M
United States Musical Review
ed by J. L. Peters, 200 Broad
York, is before us, and meri
tion of all lovers of music.
mammoth monthly magazine, s
music size, containing over seventeen
pages of musical news, reviews, and
choice art items, every line of which is
readable, and we should say, invaluable
to all musicians. This alone is well
worth a year's subscription, which is
only $2. The publishers, however d
not stop here, for, in addition to th
above, each number contains four pie
of choice new music by the best writ
in America, thus giving a select libr
of new music at such a low rate
even the poorest may indulge in
has hitherto been considered a luxury.

The music in the Review is
best, as the following select
will testify, all of which has appear
in its pages during the last six months:
"Nora O'Neal," "Katy M'erran,"
"You've been a friend to me," and
"Kiss me good-by, darling" all by
Will. S. Hays; "Good-bye, but come
again," and "Do you think the moon
could have seen us?" by J. R. Thomas
"Ally Ray," and "Little Brown Church"
by William S. Pitts; "Maribol," by
Danks; "Let the dead and the beauti-
ful rest," "Break, break, O
Also Kinkel's "Heavenly Thoughts"
and "Maiden's Blush Schottische,"
Mack's "Damask Rose" and "White
Rose March," and several other choice
pieces, amounting in all to $9 at retail
prices.

The U. S. Musical Review is publish
ed at $2 per year; single copies, 25 cents
No musical family should be without
it.

Jersey City by 500
carried their tickets in
Hudson cities. The good
lively on.

Bishops of the Methodist Epis-
have named Friday, April
a day of fasting and prayer in the
urch, and have recommended its ob-
rvance by the membership. It is the
ay on which the General Conference
of the Church will open in Chicago.

A FEW nights ag
served a brilliant light in the direction
of Danville. We have since learned
that it was caused by the burning of
Hancock & Cole, machine shop. The
loss is about $40,000.

Marriages.

SHERIS—TURNBA
Lutheran Parsonage, Berwick, by the
W. H. Fox Mr. Thomas Sheris, of Hol
and Miss Malvina Turnbach, of Hollen
both of Luzerne Co., Pa.

EVERETT—M'MICHA
Lancaster city, by Rev. J. Knipe Rahr
Everett, M. D., of Orangeville to Miss Lizzie
M'Michael of Van Camp

WATZ—RITTER—In Orawsburg
by the Rev. Wm. J. Fox, A. Watz o
Catawissa, to Miss Re
saqua, Lehigh county

Deaths.

MASTELLER—On the 27th
Briarcreek township
ter, aged 28 years
months and 26 days.

GR—PLY—On the 26th ult., Mag
Briarcreek township, aged 2
and 29 days.

KELCHNER—On the 26th ult.
Kelchner, wife of Aaron Kel
township, aged 41 years, 8 month

KLINE—In Greenwood township
inst., William Kline, aged 83 years
and 9 days.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AL NOTICES.

RATOR'S NOTICE.
CHARLES H. HESS DECEASED,
istration on the estate of Chas.
Mifflin township, Colum-
ave been granted by the Regis-
to Samuel Creasy of Mifflin
having claims or demands
of the decedent are requested
hown, and those indebted to

SAMUEL CREASY,
Administrator.

RATOR'S NOTICE.
BETH DIETTERICH DECEASED.
istration on the estate of Elisa-
te of Berwick borough, Colum-
ed, have been granted by the Reg
y, to O. B. Millard of Centralia
ons having claims or demands
the deceased are requested to
, and those indebted to make
O. B. MILLARD,
Administrator.

RATOR'S NOTICE.
TER MILLER DECEASED.
istration on the estate of Peter
ownship, Columbia county
granted by the Register of
W. Miller, and Wm. Miller,
All persons having claims or
e estate of the decedent are
them known, and those in-
ment.
JOHN W. MILLER,
WM. MILLER,
Administrators.

ALES.
writ of Venditioni Exponas,
ut of Common Pleas of Co-
e directed, will be exposed
y, at the Court House, in
day, the 6th day of May, at
following real estate to wit:
t or piece of land situate
p, Columbia county, con-
eres more or less, about
e cleared, bounded and de-
wit: On the north and east
es, on the south by lands
on the west by lands of Ben-
eron is erected a one story
e for stable, with the ap-
nessuage, piece or portion as
the township of Cata-
tawissa, in the county of
d as follows, to wit: From-
160 feet, and fronting on
and bounded on the east
Fortner, whereon is erect-
house and one small frame

xecution, and to be sold as
Jamison.

ALSO:
ece or tract of land situate
ip, Columbia county, con-
n. B. Freas and Daniel Bow-
ds of George K. Hess and
in the east by lands of Chas.
in erected a frame dwelling
arn, with the appurtenances
execution, and to be sold as
. B. Harriman.

ALSO:
nessuage and tract of land
ugh of Centralia, Columbia
described as follows, to
Locust Avenue on the south
on the east by an alley, on
Reuben Knittle, upon which
welling house, stable, and

xecution, and to be sold as
Jamison.
6, '68.
MORDECAI MILLARD,
Sheriff.

OUNTY, SS:—IN THE
of Columbia County: In the
and Valuation of the
late of Scott township,
ceased. To the heirs of said
ased: To Margaret Mellick,
Jacob Mellick, Peter
Lock Haven, Clinton
Mellick, residing at Wil-
county, Pa., Anna Marga
d, have been granted by the Reg
ty, Wisconsin, Esther
Gilman, residing at
Abner Mellick, residing
son W. Mellick residing
county, Pa., and Laura
land Street, Columbia co
hnson, nine married grand-children
Mellick, late Margaret
Mellick, Byron Best and Lilli-
Lillian Best, late Lillian
ding at Saloma, Clinton co
and Rachael Ann Fearing,
Fearing, late Rachael Mel-
ng in the State of Iowa,
quest will be held at the
of Peter Mellick, deceased,
Tuesday, April 28th 1868,
of 10 o'clock A. m., and
ay, for the purpose of mak-
al estate of said deceased
ren and legal representa-
be done without prejudice
hose, otherwise to value
according to law, at which
are requested to attend if

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Sheriff.

QUEST.
Ricketts, late of Orange
to the heirs and legal re-
G. Ricketts, late of Or-
bia county, deceased, to
s, widow of decedent who
County aforesaid; Eliza
pliee; John Ricketts of
county, Ohio; Nancy
n county, Illinois; Pleas-
a, Indiana; the heirs of
Rose residences are un-
whose residence is un-
ary M'Intosh, whose res-
heirs of Sarah Court-
are unknown, except Ima
of her daughter, Lucinda
ist C., Margaret C. Nancy
and Matilda Courtright,
Rope, Edwards county
for their Guardian Elijah
; and to Letitia Ricketts,
denwise unknown,—and
erested, Greeting:
are hereby notified that
of partition or valuation
hans Court of Sullivan,
or valuation of the real
, and among his heirs
ons of the following de-
uate in the Township of
y of Sullivan, as follows,

ner of a tract in the War-
James Compton, bounded
the Compton tract afore-
warrantee name of Wilson
acres.
warrantee name of Nich-
north by tracts in the
nelius Kerr, and Henry
by tract in the warrantee
Ricketts, on the south by a
name of Peter Harvey, on
rvey,—containing 53 acres,
warrantee name of James
on the north by tracts in
of Henry Nicholson and
the east by the Luzerne Co.
a tract in the warrantee
phus Kerr, and on the west
antee name of Elgaret, Rick-
out 27 acres; the remainder o
ining 58 acres lying in Lu
not belonging to said decedent
in the warrantee name of Geo.
bounded north by Lot in the
of James F. Goodhart, on the
erne county line, on the south by
rantee name of Wilson Whit-
west by a tract in the warrantee
Ricketts, containing about 20

t in the warrantee name of Peter
ed on the north by a tract in the
e of Nicholas Harvey, on the east
warrantee names of Elijah G.
Witford, on the south by
warrantee names of John Baird
Beasley; and on the west by
containing 35 acres more or less
property, and on which is
stone building, known as the
otel."
ther premises on the said premises, on
20th day of May next at 10 o'clock
of said day, when and where you
at if you think proper.
JOHN H. LAWYER,
Sheriff.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Isaac Derr and Peter K. Herbeson, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to me directed for holding a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 3d day of May next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 15th day of Feb., in the year (L.S.) of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the ninety-second year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, Apr. 3, 1868. Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR MAY TERM, 186
Bloom—Wm. Edgar.
Beaver—John Michael.
Briar Creek—Samuel Conner, Wesley R.
Huse L. Adams.
Benton—Samuel Appleman.
Centre—Wm. Shaffer.
Catawissa—John E. Ellis.
Centralia Boro.—Thos. O'Connor.
Franklin—H. J. Reeder.
Greenwood—Geo. Derr, Richard Ke
D. Wilson, Samuel Freas.
Hemlock—Samuel Hill, Wm. Fry, Younger,
Locust—Robert Watkins, Wesley
Jacob Fisher.
Mifflin—Abraham Shwepenning
Madison—Silas Welliver.
Pine—Jacob Christian, Franc
Roaring Creek—Chas. Dyer.

TRAVERSE JURORS

FOR MAY TERM, 186
Bloom—John B. Casey, J.
Briarcreek—Jonathan G
Benton—Abraham Hartman.
Beaver—C. E. Mann, sch.
Centralia Boro.—David Jamison.
Centre—Elwood Hughes, Wm. Means, Phil.
Fishingcreek—John
Appleman.
Greenwood—Franc
Wm. F. Robbins, W
Hemlock—Jacob
Jackson—John F. Isaac Dyer.
Locust—Joseph Kelly, Isaac McBride.
Madison—Samuel
Mifflin—John F. H. Vanderslice, George
Mt. Pleasant—C. Joseph Crawford.
Grimes, Augustus Henry Kreshner, A.
Orange—M. P.
R. Stewart, Scattergood.
Pine—Joseph H. Hower.
Roaring Creek—John B. Faus, I. White,
Scott—Jolly
Ellas Kring.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR MAY TERM, 186
1 John F. Mart vs. John Cole.
2 W. Blackston et al. vs. Lehigh & Mahanoy
3 Daniel G. Ent's Admr's vs. Jas. Sankey.
4 Levina Davenport vs. Wm. M. Kilby.
5 Daniel Yetter vs. Isaac Yetter et. al.
6 Josiah Thomas vs. Henry C. Frost.
7 John N. Lelby vs. Gideon Artley.
8 John Coleman vs. Michael Cronen et. al.
9 Lott Parker vs. Silas D. Edgar.
10 Henry Yost and Wife vs. Geo. Hawsort & wife
11 John Reese vs. Joseph F. Long.
12 J. R. Hazleton vs. Henry C. Hartman.
13 Wm. Benyon vs. Daniel Edger.
14 Wm. Clark vs. Robert C. Clark.
15 D. W. Montgomery's Exec'x vs. O. A. M'Garrell.
16 David Helwig vs. David S. Helwig.
17 John Cooper vs. Daniel Hower et. al.
18 John C. Mann vs. John Hinterliter.
19 Joseph Hess vs. Samuel Everett.
20 John Gilroy vs. Wm. E. Sherman.
21 Silas D. Edgar vs. Abraham Hagenbuch et al.
22 Silas D. Edger vs. A. F. Reichard.
23 Reuben Rosser and wife vs. Jas. Thomas.
24 Isaac Fegely vs. James W. Sankey.
25 Williams Hainsock vs. George Leib.
26 Phillip Mowry vs. Sarah A. Bowman.
27 Thomas Bond vs. John Mowry.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothy.
Bloomsburg April, 3d 1868.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th DAY of MAY, 1868, at two o'clock P. M. of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of William Hughes of Bloom township.
2. Widow of David W. Clark of Montour township.
3. Widow of John Brookes of Franklin township.
4. Widow of George Unger of Montour township.
5. Widow of John M. Martin of Greenwood township.
6. Widow of Gilbain Stocker of Hemlock township.
7. Widow of David Brown of Mifflin township.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following accounts and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the sixth day of May, 1868, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of John V. Hollinshead, admr., of Peter Hollinshead, late of Catawissa borough, dec'd.
2. Account of Willet W. Mellick, dec'd, admr. of D. Ramsay Mellick late of Scott township, dec'd filed by Peter Fortner one of the admr's. of W. W. Mellick.
3. First and final account of William Snyder, guardian of Barbara Ann Fisher, Charles Snyder and William Noah Fisher, of William Snyder, dec'd.
4. Account of Isaac Beaver, admr., of Archibald Patterson late of Beaver township, dec'd.
5. First and final account of Solomon Appleman, Admr., of George M'Ewen late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
6. First and final account of samuel Creasy guardian of Eliphas Gearhart late Linton Brown, and Jacob J. Miller.
7. Account of Benjamin Yale guardian of Michael Fry.
8. Acct. of Eli Crevelin, Guardian of Margaret Abbott, minor child of William Abbott, dec'd late Fine, Covering Jr. admr's. of Eli Crevelin, dec'd.
9. Final account of Jacob B. Kline, Emanuel Lazarus and Hiram R. Kline, Exr's. of Christian Kline late of Orange township, dec'd., filed by Hiram R. Kline, one of the Exr's.
10. Account of John Trumley Guardian of Annie E. Garrison minor child of Jacob Garrison dec'd.
11. Account of Solomon Fritz, admr., of Jacob Ropp, late of Locust township, dec'd.
12. Account of John Weaver, admr., of Jacob Keiser late of Columbia co., dec'd.
13. Account of Levi Yohe, admr., of John Cox late of Hemlock township dec'd.
14. First and final account of John W. Boughton admr. of Susanna Sickler dec'd.
15. Account of Lizzie A. Smith admr., of Henry Lamon late of Briarcreek township, dec'd.
16. Account of Eli Harrison jointee of Thomas Wesley late of Briarcreek township, dec'd.
17. Account of Andrew Eves, admr., of David Eves late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
18. Second and final account of H. Redlinghead admr's. of Christian Redlinghead late of Mifflin township dec'd.
19. Account of Solomon Fritz, admr., of Jacob Ropp late of Locust township dec'd.
20. First and partial account of Thomas and Moses Hower admr's. of Daniel Hower late of Franklin town
21. Account of Jacob J. Fisher Exr. of Joseph Houghton late of Pine township dec'd.
22. Account of John Aten, admr. of Mary Seltzer late of Mifflin township dec'd.
23. Account of William Smith admr. of Isaac Smith late of Mifflin township dec'd.
24. Account of Thomas Whitmire, late of Columbia co. dec'd.
25. First and final account of Eli Hollenback late of Moreham Robins, Fishingcreek Twp. deceased.
26. Account of Henry Yost Admr. of John Yost late of Locust Township deceased.
27. First and final account of George D. and Phillip Keller, sole of Jacob Keller, sr., deceased, late of Scott Township.
28. Account of Abraham W. Robbins, admr., of Thomas I. Robbins, late of Fishingcreek twp. deceased.
29. First account of Thomas Creveling, Jr. administrator of Eli Creveling, late of Scott township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg April 3, 1868.

HENDERSHOTT'S PHARMACY.

OPPOSITE AMERICAN HOUSE,
Where may be found a complete assortment of fresh and pure

DRUGS

MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, LAMPS, LANTERN, SODAS, SOAPS, ALCOHOL, WINES & LIQUORS SYRUPS,

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GAS PIPE
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$75 to $200 per mo. to every where male and female to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Shuttle Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in the most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $100 in gold for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock stitch." We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission to dealers. Circulars free. Address the Company nearest you. JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. CAUTION.—Do not be induced upon by other parties palming off worthless machines, under the same name or some name similar to ours. We are the only manufacturers of the genuine Common Sense Family Shuttle Machine.

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With New Steamships of the first class.
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Effectually Exterminates.
Tried and not found Wanting.

We claim it without fear of contradiction to be the
MOST COMPLETE WORK OF THE DAY
that any one can sell. Sure—I have found more patrons around me than I ever had before, and I attribute it entirely to this work. Other Ants destroy and leaves the wood in worse condition than they found it. Red Jacket not only destroys the Ants but makes the wood more durable. Will kill Roaches, Bed Bugs, Moths, &c. Will keep.
MERCHANTS, Dec. 15, '67. WM. KEEN.

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(Successors to Lippincott & Co., Sole owners of Patent), PITTSBURGH, Pa.

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A PRESENT OF $25 VALUE,

Of your own selection, free of cost, for a few days service in any locality not supplied. Particulars and a gift sent free by addressing with stamp, N. H. LAUDMAN & CO., 27 Hanover-st. Boston, Mass.

For particulars address the undersigned.
JOSEPH F. CLARK,
Counsellor and Attorney for the heirs of John Haines.
Bloomsburg, March 6, 1868.

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Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Silk Dress Patterns, Carpetings, Diamonds Jewelry, &c.
CIRCULARS SENT FREE
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a beautiful article for the assistance of ladies in hand sewing, not only protecting the finger from the ugly prick of the needle, but, being provided with a rib, the stitches are made with Exact Regularity, and increased rapidity. It also keeps the point of the needle in perfect condition. For all kinds of embroidering and crocheting it is invaluable.
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where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
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He has connected on most favorable terms a large and well assorted assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order upon any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made in his own shop and work is done by
GOOD WORKMEN AND WARRANTED
of every description, fine and plain. He keeps a jeweler on his premises in this place. Call and examine his stock and satisfy yourself.
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AT BARTON'S OLD STAND.
JAMES K. KNOR.
Also, Sole Agent for the VILLE CHEMICAL OIL. Large lot constantly on hand.

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Interesting Story.

Translated from the German.

THE LEG.

BY ZSCHOKKE.

In the fall of 1782 the celebrated surgeon, Louis Thevent, then practising at Calais, received an anonymous letter asking him to come on the next day to a country house near the road to Paris, and to bring with him everything necessary for an amputation.

Thevent was known at that time far and wide as the most skillful man in his profession. It would have been nothing strange if he had been called across the channel to England for the sake of his professional services, but still he wondered at this letter. Time, hour and place were all specified with the greatest exactness, when and where he was expected; but, as we have said, the note had no signature. Probably some one wishing to send me on "a fool's errand," thought he, and did not go.

Three days afterward he received a similar invitation even more pressing, adding that at nine o'clock the next morning a carriage would stop at his house to convey him to the place designated. In fact, as the clock struck nine a pretty open carriage appeared; and Thevent, with no further delay, sprang into it.

"Who sent for me?" he asked as he got in.

"I don't know," answered the driver, "and I don't care."

"A pleasant beginning," thought Thevent.

The carriage stopped at last at the country house which had been described in the letter. "Who lives here? who is sick here?" asked Thevent as he got out.

The driver gave the same answer as before, and Thevent, not being satisfied turned towards the house. At the door a handsome young man, appearing to be about twenty-eight or thirty years old, received him, and conducted him up stairs into a large chamber. The young man's language showed him to be an Englishman.

"You have sent for me?" said Thevent in English, after the usual salutation had been courteously given on both sides.

"I am much obliged to you for coming," answered the Englishman. "Take a seat, sir; here is chocolate, coffee, wine. You had better take a lunch before you commence the operation."

"Thank you; but I must first see the patient and decide whether amputation is necessary."

"It is necessary, Dr. Thevent; take a seat and hear me out. I have perfect confidence in you. Here is a purse of two hundred guineas. I promise them to you as your fee for the operation which you are to perform. It makes no difference whether you are successful or not. On the other hand, if you hesitate to execute my wishes, here is a loaded pistol, you are in my power, and I will blow your brains out."

"Sir, I am not afraid of your pistol. What do you want? Only say the word without any more circumlocutions. What am I to do here?"

"You must cut off my right leg."

"Very willingly, sir if you wish it, and your head too. But, so far as I can see, the leg appears perfectly sound. You sprang up the stairs before me like a rope dancer. What is the matter with the leg?"

"Nothing, but I want to get rid of it."

"You are a fool."

"That is none of your business, Dr. Thevent?"

"What crime has the beautiful leg committed?"

"None; but are you going to take it off?"

"Excuse me, sir I do not know you. You must give proof that you are in your right mind."

"Are you going to do what I ask, Dr. Thevent?"

"As soon as you give me a reasonable ground for doing it."

"I cannot tell you the truth now, perhaps I can in a year or so. But I will bet you, Doctor, that you yourself will say that my reasons are the noblest possible."

"I will not bet sir, for you have not told me your name, your place of residence, your family or your business."

"All that you shall know presently, not now. However I will tell you that I am a nobleman."

"A nobleman does not threaten his physician with a pistol. I have duties even toward you unknown as you are. I will not maim you unnecessarily. If you wish to murder an innocent man shoot on."

"Very well, Doctor," said the Englishman, taking up the pistol. "I will not shoot you, but I will compel you to take off my leg. What you will not do out of kindness, nor for the love of the reward, nor from fear of the bullet, you must do out of pity."

"How so, sir?"

"I will break my own leg with a bullet here before your eyes." The Englishman sat down and put the muzzle of the pistol to his knee. Thevent was about to spring forward and take the pistol from him. "Don't move," said the Englishman, "answer me one question, will you needlessly increase and lengthen my pain?"

"You are a fool sir, but all right, I will take off your cursed leg."

All was prepared for the operation. As soon as the Doctor was ready to begin, the Englishman lit his pipe and swore it should not go out. He kept his word; the leg lay on the floor, the Englishman was still smoking.

Thevent did work like a master. By his skill the patient was cured in a tolerably short time. He paid the surgeon, whom he prized more highly every day, thanked him with tears of joy for the loss of his limb, and sailed back to England with a wooden leg.

About eighteen weeks after his departure, Thevent received a letter from England, running about as follows:

"You will find enclosed, as a mark of my gratitude, a check for two hundred guineas, on Messrs. Panchard, bankers, in Paris. You have made me the happiest of mortals in depriving me of a limb which alone stood in the way of my complete felicity.

"Now you can learn the cause of my foolish whim as you call it. You maintained then that there could be no reasonable ground for crippling oneself. I offered to bet with you, you acted wisely and declined the bet.

"After my return from the East Indies, I became acquainted with Emily Harley, the most beautiful of women. Her wealth and family connections delighted my relations. I saw only her beauty, her heavenly grace. I joined the crowd of her admirers, and was fortunate enough to become the most fortunate of her suitors.—She loved me, me alone of all men. She did not deny it, and for that very reason rejected me.

"In vain I sought her hand. In vain her parents, her friends all begged for me. She remained inexorable.

"I was unable for a long time to find the reason for her declination to a marriage with me whom, as she herself confessed, she had loved to distraction. One of her sisters at last told me the secret. Miss Harley was a wonder of beauty, but had one defect, she was lame; and, on account of this deformity, she feared to become my wife. She thought that my feeling toward her would change entirely when I discovered this. My resolution was immediately taken. There should be no difference between us. Thanks to you, my dear Thevent, there is none.

"I came back to London with my wooden leg, and my first act was to visit Miss Harley. They had heard already in fact I had broken my leg by falling from my horse, and had had it amputated. Everybody pitied me, Emily fainted when she saw me for the first time, but she married me. On the day after the marriage, I for the first time imparted to her my secret; what a sacrifice I had made in order to obtain her. She loves me more tenderly. My dear Thevent if I had ten legs to lose, I would give them without hesitation for my Emily. All my life I will thank you; come to London; visit us, see my noble wife: and then say, if you can, that I am a fool. CHARLES TEMPLE."

Thevent told the story and showed the letter to his friends laughing till he was red in the face each time he told it. "And he still remains a fool," said he.

This was his answer;

"SIR:—I thank you for your valuable present, for such I must call it since I cannot consider it a reward for my slight trouble. I congratulate you on your marriage with the most lovely of your country-women. It is true a leg is much to give over for a beautiful, virtuous and tender wife, but not too much, if you are not cheated in the bargain. Adam had to give a rib for his wife. Others of us, too, pay for their wives with a rib, some with a head. Nevertheless, permit me to remain obstinately of my old opinion. True, for the present, you are right. You are living now in the paradise of the honey-moon. But I, too, am right only with this difference, that the truth of what I say comes to light slowly, as those facts which men hesitate a long while to receive. I am afraid that in two years you will regret having had your leg amputated above the knee; below the knee would have done as well. In three years you will be envious that the loss of a foot would have been enough. In four years you will consider the sacrifice of the great toe too much and in six years you will agree with me that the paring of the nail would have been sufficient. All this, without disparaging the worth of your amiable wife. The ladies may preserve their beauty and their virtues as men do their opinions. In my youth I would at any time have given my life for my lady-love, but not my leg. The former I would never have regretted; the latter I would certainly regret now. For if I had done so, I would be saying to myself to-day, "Thevent you were a fool."

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servent. G. THEVENT."

In the year 1793, during the Reign of Terror, Thevent, being accused of aristocratic tendencies, fled to London to escape the knife of the great leveller, the guillotine. From want of something better to do, or in order to renew their old acquaintance, he inquired for Sir Charles Temple. He was directed to the place, and, sending in his name, he was immediately admitted. In an arm chair, surrounded by twenty newspapers, sat a corpulent gentleman. He could scarce rise, so fat had he become.

"Ah! happy to see you. Dr. Thevent," said the fat gentleman, who was no other than Sir Charles Temple. "Don't be offended, if I do not get up, this cursed wooden leg hinders me in everything. Well my friend, you come, I suppose, to see if you were not right."

"I come as a refugee, and seek shelter with you."

"You must stay with me, for truly you are a wise man. You must console me, Thevent. I tell you I might to-day be admiral of the blue flag if this confounded wooden leg had not made me worthless for the service of my country. I am reading the newspapers now to curse myself black and blue that I can be of no importance. Come, console me."

"Your lady wife can console you better than I can."

"Not at all; her laudanum kept her from dancing, and so she has devoted herself to her garden and her grandpa, there is no getting along with her. In other respects, she is a very fine woman."

"So I was right, after all?"

"Oh, perfectly, my dear Thevent. But don't speak of it. I've sailed like a blockhead. If I had my leg back again I would not give so much of it as the paring of a nail. Between ourselves, I was a fool. But keep this to yourself."

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, HARRISBURG, AND ERIE.

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS On all Night Trains.

On and after Monday, October 15th, 1866, the Trains will leave Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 11.10 p.m.
" " arr. at Harrisburg ..... 3.50 a.m.
" " arr. at Erie ..... 3.40 p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 12.00 m.
" " arr. at Erie ..... 9.45 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 4.00 a.m.
" " arr. at Northumberland ..... 7.20 a.m.
" " arr. at Lock Haven ..... 9.40 a.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 10.40 a.m.
" " arr. at Northumberland ..... 4.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 8.30 p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 4.20 p.m.
" " arr. at Northumberland ..... 10.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 3.30 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven ..... 12.00 m.
" " arr. at Northumberland ..... 4.10 p.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 8.00 p.m.

Mail and Express trains connect with all trains on WARREN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Oil City at 8.40 p.m., and Oil City at 8.30 a.m. Leaving Philadelphia at 4.00 P. M. arrive at Oil City at 1.55 p.m.

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connection at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

A. J. TYLER, General Superintendent, Williamsport.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
48 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10, 1867-1y.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Bitters,
AND
Hoofland's German Tonic
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies
FOR DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED
LIVER, STOMACH, or
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is a combination of all the remedial properties of the Roots, Herbs and Barks, with pure Spirits, making a preparation of the most concentrated medicine ever offered to the afflicted. Being entirely free from Alcoholic admixture, it is

Hoofland's German Tonic,

In cases of all of the complaints of the Liver, Stomach, and Digestive Organs, such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good and contain the same medicinal virtues. They are the greatest, best and most reliable preparations ever offered to the public, Nervous Invalids, why will you suffer when you can be restored to health by the use of these remedies? The following are only a few of the thousands of certificates in our possession, all of which we can show, and which are voluntarily given from persons of the highest standing in the community, and which we would refer to, to those who are afflicted:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the sanguineous secretions become normal, healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the need of some reliable tonic stimulant, which will not stimulate unduly, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an effective remedy, which will impart new life into their veins, restore a healthy flow of nerve and action of the system, and give health and happiness to their declining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well established fact that fully one half of the children born in the civilized world do not live to see their fifth year. Statistics show that the greatest mortality exists among children who are teething. During this critical period of their lives, they should be provided with a reliable remedy to relieve the constant pain they are suffering, and strengthen the system. For this purpose no remedy has ever been discovered which will equal

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. Those who have recommended it to their friends have never failed to do so, as it has in every case given entire satisfaction. Mothers who have weak and sickly children should not be without it. Those in need of a tonic should try these and be convinced.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

Hon. James Thompson,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

From Rev. E. D. Yendall,
Pastor Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, writes:

From Rev. E. D. SUDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited, and the name altered to Hoofland's. Call for DR. C. M. JACKSON'S and see that you get the article. All others are worthless.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,
Sole Proprietor, Successor to
Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle $1 00
" " " half dozen 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles 1 50
per dozen 7 50

Direct Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH street, Philadelphia.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Jeans,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollow ware,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
&c.

All in short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which assistant kept in country puddle generally invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce, exchanging for goods.

Arcade, H. MILLER & SON.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER
IN LIGHT STORE,
OF
FALL AND WIN GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light-st. and has on hand a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light street.
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery
CARPETS, SHAWLS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&c., &c., &c.
GROCERIES, MACKEREL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines
Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce.
PETER HUY.
Light Street, Nov. 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT D. K. SLEAR'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery
CARPETS, SHAWLS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&c., &c., &c.
GROCERIES, MACKEREL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines
Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce.
Orangeville, Nov. 7, 1867.
D. K. SLEAR.

J. J. BROWER,
Is now offering to the public his stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimeres for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Delains and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.
Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and am unable to fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.
J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 13, 1867.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compete with shinplasters at the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite Light-ness stand of
M'KINCH & SHUMAN.
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and show a through line of goods without fees of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your time, money, and trust much more pleasantly than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this spring is much larger in all its various departments than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the newest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
M'KINCH & SHUMAN.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS
TABLE, FLOUR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 520 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
No. 45 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

MILLINERY GO

MISS LIZZIE BARRL
Has just received, at her old pla
Bloomsburg, her
FALL AND WINTER
of millinery goods of every qu
consisting of
LATEST STYLE
of the very best materials, togeth
best assortment of
which are offered for sale at the
terms. Call and see.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 26, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave
friends and the public in
opened in
LIGHT STREET
of goods in the line of
MILLINERY and
in connection with Dress M
DRESS in addition, to
COLOR GRAIN
on the shortest notice, and in
the art. Prices cheap and wo
Light Street, October 1, 1867.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSEL
"THE HOWE SEWING
Awarded over Eight
THE HIGHEST
GOLD M
Given to Anderson Sewing
and Button Machines, in operation
Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.
SIBLEY & C
Agents for Pennsylvania
and Wyoming.
Feb. 14, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE

SEWING
Will consult her own
MARKET. Examine
before purchasing
OFFICE
The fullest instruction
either, and the Machine
post for one year.
Pieces cut at my
Here you will find
DAVID

ESTABLI
STAN
NEW SCALE, SQUARE
PIANO
STODART
Manufacturers of
Pianos. Our new
to their peculiar
valuable modern
the Boston piano
many of which
testes of every
and Patent
manufacturers have
qualities of
at liberty to refer to
Dealers and Purchasers
Feb 7'68-3m.

THE AMERICA
AND TYPE—We
of Columbian County
Tuesday, on Monday, May
Americus Hall Rooms and
Bloomsburg, Pa., and
Hall, W. S. SIDLE
Lore, Pa., and the founder's
The Americus Hotel stand
demand from the business
Lore, and hereby recommend
Hall and Hotel to the
Bloomsburg, Pa., and
and everything reasonable
C. Rupp, Jr.
W. E. Keller,
Jacob Peacock,
M. Mahon, Jr.,
M. Mahon, Sr.,
Michael Heaton,
Jno. Mahon,
Bloomsburg, Pa., May 1, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
and Tin Ware
SAMUEL WILSON & CO.
No. 27 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
No. 35 Market, and 132 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BEABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 74 North Third street,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Rhoads,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE
No. 23 North Third Street,
between Race and
Philadelphia.
C. D. Rupp, W. S. SIDLE, I. H. WALTER

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY G
No. 26 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brad
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
No. 21 South Wharves, and 25 Nor
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,
with ELLIOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, & STRAW GOODS,
No. 23 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

[illegible] TINWARE, &C.

[illegible] FOUNDRY,

[illegible] Columbia County, Pa.
[illegible] proprietors of the above-named [illegible] is now prepared to re[illegible]
[illegible] on hand
[illegible] STATIONARY ENGINES,
[illegible] THRESHING MACHINES, &c.
[illegible] to make pieces of all sizes [illegible] and everything usually [illegible] Foundries.
[illegible] and general workmen [illegible] the highest cash prices [illegible] terms.
[illegible] will be taken in exchange for
[illegible] Pumps, lead pipe, etc., [illegible] and hundreds of articles not [illegible] generally on hand of
CHARLES W. ENVERLIN,
Main street, Bloomsburg.

[illegible] H. ROBERTS,
[illegible] and dealer in
[illegible]WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.,
North Third street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

[illegible] & SELTZER,
[illegible] and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

[illegible] ARDWARE,
[illegible]NS, CUTLERY, &c.,
[illegible], PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] AND TIN SHOP,
[illegible] MARKET SQUARE, MILLER[illegible]
[illegible]BURG, PENN'A.
[illegible] and supplied with a good
[illegible] AND TIN SHOP,
[illegible] to be prepared to make up
[illegible] of all kinds in his line, and also
[illegible] and dispatch, upon the
[illegible] VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES,
[illegible] to suit purchasers.
[illegible] a good assortment and
[illegible] JACOB METZ.
[illegible], 1867.

[illegible]ACCO & SEGARS.
[illegible]ONLY PLACE
[illegible]
[illegible] TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
[illegible]AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
[illegible] BELOW THE AMERICUS HOUSE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select assortment of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the many brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

[illegible] W. BANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
[illegible] North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

C[illegible]. WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 27 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibuses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accommodated upon reasonable charges by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!
GREATER INDUCEMENTS!!!
GREATEST INDUCEMENTS!!!
—AT—
THE OLD DRUG STORE
OF
L. N. MOYER,

Where can be found the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT, ever offered to the citizens of this county, of

Drugs, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Varnishes,
Putty, Brushes,
Dye Stuffs, Mixed Paints,

all of these are of the best known quality and are warranted as pure and unadulterated. The finest and largest stock of

FANCY ARTICLES

to be found in this or adjoining counties—
Perfumery, Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, Cosmetics,
Hair Oils, Toilet Articles,
Stationery, Pocket Books.

TOBACCOS,

Smoking and chewing,
Cigars of all descriptions,
Pipes, Cigar Holders,

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES,

Lamps, assorted sizes and styles,
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS,

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Sponges, Chamois Skins,
Cullenders, Spectacles,
Syringes, Breast Pumps,
Hollow Goods,
Trusses of all approved patterns &c., &c.

LIQUORS,

A fine assortment of pure liquors for medical purposes constantly on hand—and the best known kinds of

STOMACH BITTERS.

PATENT MEDICINES of every description, including the best varieties of pills and tonics.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

No such stock has ever been presented to the people of this section of country.

The prices are as small as the stock is large.

The Wholesale Prices are made favorable to the purchaser than ever, as arrangements have been effected with the wholesale dealers in the largest cities, so that goods can be procured in Bloomsburg as cheaply as in New York or Philadelphia. Country dealers are earnestly invited to study their own interests, by examining this stock.

Remember the place—CENTRAL HALL—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.
Jan. 31, 1868.

KING'S
VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE!

Gray-Headed People have their locks restored by it to the dark color of youth, and are happy!

Young People, with dark, glossy curls of Hair, have their unfashionable color changed to a beautiful auburn, and are happy!

People whose heads are covered with Dandruff and Humor, may fix and keep clean, easy and pleasant and healthy scalps!

Bald-Headed Veterans have their receding locks restored, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!

Young Gentlemen use it because it is highly perfumed!!

Young Ladies use it because it keeps their Hair in place!

Everybody must and will use it, because it is the cleanest and best article in the market!

For Sale by Druggists generally.
AGENTS FOR SALE BY
L. N. MOYER and F. P. LUTZ, Bloomsburg, and S. M. HOOVER, Catawissa.
January 24, 1868-4.

J. R. MOYER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
Where will be found a large and select stock of
Drugs,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,
I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,
TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867.

BAUGH'S
COMMERCIAL MANURES.

☞ We announce to farmers and dealers in Fertilizers, that the following prices have been adopted for the present Spring Season:—
BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE
Price, $50 per 2000 lbs.
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE FERTILIZE
Price, $40 per 2000 lbs.
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE
Price, $50 per 2000 lbs.
This well-known popular trade-mark will be [illegible] upon every bag of the above manures.

The high reputation in which BAUGH'S RAW BONE MANURE have been held, during fourteen years past, we shall fully sustain in the future. Being now the exclusive owners of the real receipt of the old of Chas. Price, for manufacturing Ammonia and Phosphate Manures, and—Bones, Dried Flesh, Blood, &c., we have, in connection with our works in Philadelphia, the largest facilities for furnishing these manures, at the above low prices.
Baugh & Sons, Philadelphia.
North-Western Fertilizing Co., Chicago.
John Robson & Co., General Agts., New York.
George W. Kirke & Co., " Boston.
George Dugdale, Wholesale Agt., Baltimore.
For information respecting the above Manures, address either of the above houses. Jan. 24-3m.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
BOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Sellner & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 40 and 42 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.